

Soviet Civil Rights Seen Aided

Peace Prize for Sakharov Proposed by Solzhenitsyn

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (AP).—Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn proposed today that physicist Andrei D. Sakharov be given the Nobel Peace Prize, and Mr. Sakharov said that it would be a big help to Russians fighting for civil rights in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, the 1970 Nobel laureate in literature, suggested the nuclear physicist for the peace prize in a letter published today in a Norwegian newspaper, Aftenposten. Mr. Sakharov has

been widely criticized in the Soviet media for his advocacy of civil rights and criticism of the regime.

In a statement to newsmen in Moscow, however, Mr. Sakharov said that the nomination "would be a big support... not only for myself but for all Russian people who are fighting with me for human rights and democratization of our society."

"Would Be Very Good"

"It would be very good," he added, "for all who are oppressed today in prisons and mental hospitals. It may be the thing that will change their fate. It is the best reply to the Soviet press campaign against me. The decision is not only important for me. It would have humanitarian importance."

In Oslo, a spokesman for Norway's Nobel Institute said that Mr. Solzhenitsyn cannot formally nominate Mr. Sakharov, developer of the Soviet H-bomb, for the prize.

"Only winners of Nobel Peace Prizes can nominate for the peace prize," the Nobel spokesman said. "The deadline for nominating candidates for the 1973 peace prize expired on Feb. 1 and 47 candidates have been suggested."

In his 3,000-word letter to Aftenposten, Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who has been linked with Mr. Sakharov in the Soviet press attacks, called the scientist a champion of peace.

Afterposten's Moscow correspondent, Nils Morten Udgard, said that the letter had been sent to him for relay to the newspaper. He said that it was a "wide-ranging political and philosophical discourse" on the meaning of peace, which the author called "an echo of external and internal violence."

Mr. Udgard said that the full text of the Solzhenitsyn letter will be published tomorrow in Aftenposten.

He added that the author apparently sent the letter to the Oslo newspaper because the Nobel Peace Prize is awarded by Norway's parliament, the Storting.

The peace prize laureate's selection is usually announced Nov. 10 and the prize is presented in December on the day on which the other Nobel prizes are awarded in Stockholm. Mr. Solzhenitsyn failed to get to Stockholm in 1970 to get his literature prize because he feared that Soviet authorities would not allow him to return home.

Officially, the U.S. government has taken a hands-off position with regard to the Soviet Union's treatment of intellectual dissidents.

EEC Adopts Reply to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

fair and relations with less developed countries.

According to some officials, the suggested agenda documents also stressed that the constructive Atlantic "dialogue" should be based on "equality" of both sides.

The coordinated response to the Nixon administration represented a concession by the French, who voiced suspicion of Washington's intentions and argued that Europe should put its own house in order before dealing with the U.S.

In this day of documents in Christiansburg, however, the French also emerged with one they have pushed. The ministers approved a tentative draft—a secret—setting forth a vague idea of a "European identity." According to officials, it speaks in general terms about the "dynamic character" of Europe. They also said that it would be revised later and used in the political dealings with Washington.

Nixon Message to NATO

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10 (UPI).—The future of the Atlantic partnership will depend on the willingness of the United States and Europe to stand together in all spheres as equal partners, President Nixon told America's NATO allies today.

In a message to the 19th annual Assembly of the North Atlantic Treaty Association, Mr. Nixon said, "Not only in defense but in all spheres we have the opportunity as equal partners to chart our future course, to define our common purposes and to strengthen the principles of mutual understanding on which our future relations will depend."

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LONDON AFTERMATH—Police officials and bomb experts survey the damage in the Kings Cross railroad station.

13 Hurt by Bombs in London As 2 Rail Stations Are Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

public address system cleared the area quickly and policemen with bullhorns urged passengers to keep moving. But for that action there might have been scores of casualties in the crowded bar and surrounding areas which became a mass of wreckage and broken glass.

Comdr. Robert Huntley, chief of Scotland Yard's Central Crime Branch, said the warning did not give sufficient time to clear the station. "I would have thought that this timing indicates only one aim: to cause injury and destruction," he said. None of the recent bombings here have been fatal.

Both stations serve lines to the north of England. It was about two hours before services resumed.

Compounding the extensive train disruption was a false alarm that closed Victoria station, another main rail terminus here, for an hour at midday. Passengers fled from the station; some left their baggage on platforms. They milled about in front of the station, clogging traffic. Five persons were injured Saturday in a bomb explosion in Victoria station.

The bombings triggered about 100 hoax calls, stretching police resources to the limit this afternoon.

Israel Is Planning To Intensify Its Petroleum Hunt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (NYT).—Pinchas Sapir, Israel's finance minister, has told American and Canadian Jewish leaders that his nation will intensify its search for oil in the near future, based on an encouraging report by geologists.

"There is a good chance of finding real quantities of oil in the Negev region of our country," Mr. Sapir told 650 delegates at the annual national leadership conference of the Israel bond organization at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

At the same time, Mr. Sapir disclosed that his nation planned to build an atomic plant for the production of electric power because of a sharp rise in the consumption of electricity.

In referring to Israel's need for new sources of oil, Mr. Sapir said that the only operating oil fields discovered in Israel at Heletz in 1955 "have almost completely dried up and oil that they can still produce is perhaps another 30,000 tons a year."

The Kuwaitis Angry At Nixon Threat On Oil Sources

KUWAIT, Sept. 10 (AP).—Newspapers in this Persian Gulf state reacted angrily today to President Nixon's warning Saturday that the United States will find other energy sources if the Arab world tries to use oil as a political lever in the Middle East conflict.

"The American President seems to have completely ignored or overlooked the fact that the Arabs would be able to find other markets for their oil even if the United States found new sources of oil or new ways of creating energy," the Kuwait Daily News said.

The Kuwait Times printed an interview in which Abdul Rahman Atiki, Minister of Finance and Oil, said that the oil-producing nations seek an increase in their 2.5 percent inflation compensation because the inflation rate now is more than 8 percent in countries supplying Kuwait's imports.

"What should be done now is to find a stable and balanced equation between the oil-producing countries, the oil-consuming countries and the countries which export consumer goods," he said. "It should remain a vital demand for all those who are interested in seeing a stable international oil industry."

A two-day strike by Kuwait oil workers halted operations at Amnoud, an American-owned company today and the union's leader threatened a nationwide stoppage unless the firm, a subsidiary of R. J. Reynolds Industries, agreed to union demands for a quickened schedule of pay increases.

Ladies

Nixon Gives Congress Notice Of Veto on Any Defense Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

ed to hold down price rises through executive action.

"We are moving in the right direction," he said, "but we must recognize that we can reach our goal only if we also apply the single most important weapon in our arsenal: control of the federal budget."

"Every dollar we cut from the federal deficit is another blow against higher prices," he said. "And nothing we could do at this time would be more effective in beating inflation than to wipe out the deficit altogether and to balance the federal budget."

Pointing out that he has vetoed several bills this year which would have exceeded his budget, he said, "should those actions prove necessary again in the months ahead, I will not hesitate to take them."

His position seemed to rule out the possibility of Congress accepting the overall limits of the Nixon budget but having a strong voice in deciding the breakdown of spending as between defense and domestic programs, as some members of Congress favor.

"Spirit of Partnership"

Otherwise, the tone of Mr. Nixon's message was conciliatory. "If we proceed in a spirit of constructive partnership," he said, "our varying perspectives can be a source of greater creativity rather than a cause of deadlock."

And he assured Congress that he believed in a strong legislative branch and welcomes a "congressional renaissance."

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In this regard, however, he promised to continue to resist "efforts by Congress to impose unreasonable demands upon necessary foreign policy prerogatives of the executive branch," a reference to legislation that would limit his war-making powers.

Other measures on which Mr. Nixon urged speedy action included bills to authorize the Alaska pipeline and the building of deep-water tanker ports, deregulation of natural gas prices, standards for strip mining, a variety of environmental proposals, anti-crime bills, greater local control for community development funds and what he considers adequate defense and foreign-aid appropriations.

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Skylab Crew Checks Out Hannibal Trip

HOUSTON, Sept. 10 (AP).—

Skylab-2 astronaut Capt. Alan L. Bean said yesterday he was curious about how Hannibal went about crossing the Alps.

As Skylab passed over the Alps, Capt. Bean asked what route Hannibal had used to cross the mountains with elephants.

Mission Control, after checking with experts, said Hannibal, in 218 B.C., is believed to have used a pass southeast of Geneva called Col de Montgenève.

"There were two or more good passes through the mountains," said astronaut Owen K. Garriott. "We were just curious about it."

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Connection With Vesco Case

Trial of Mitchell and Stans Scheduled to Start Today

By Arnold H. Lubasch

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP).—A criminal trial of historic significance is scheduled to start today with two of President Nixon's former cabinet officers as defendants in Federal District Court here.

The defendants are former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, who was the President's campaign director for the elections 1968 and 1972, and former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, who was the chief fundraiser for both campaigns.

They are accused of obstructing a major fraud investigation of Bert L. Vesco, a fugitive financier, in return for a \$200,000 cash contribution to the Nixon campaign last year.

The potentially explosive trial, which could last about a month, promises to provide an all-star cast of prominent political names, including former White House aides and one or perhaps both of them of Mr. Nixon.

When the defendants were urged on May 10 with conspiracy, obstruction of justice and jury tampering, it was the first indictment of anyone who had served the cabinet since the Teapot Smeat scandal in the administration of President Warren G. Harding.

Under Watergate Probe

In the Vesco case, the 46-page indictment represents the first formal charge against Mitchell and Mr. Stans, who are being investigated as a result of the Watergate burglary and spying scandal.

Defense lawyers have argued that the case be dismissed or delayed on the ground that "massive prejudicial publicity" had been given to the case.

Judge P. Gagliardi, who is presiding over the case, rejected the dismissal moves on Aug. 20, but said that prospective jurors should be questioned in a "pragmatic approach" to determine if impartial jury could be seated.

As a result of a Mitchell-Stans trial last Wednesday to delay a hearing here for tomorrow morning on a special plea by defense lawyers for more time to prepare their case.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Mitchell celebrated his 60th birthday, isolated from the enormous influence once wielded as Mr. Nixon's senior law partner, closest political associate, campaign chief and top law-enforcement official.

The bristling, pipe-smoking 11 Street lawyer recently was reentered by his wife, Mary, as a virtually broken man, confined in their Fifth Avenue apartment.

His 67-year-old co-defendant, tough and testy Mr. Stans,

who is a certified public accountant and millionaire businessman, appears less exposed to public attention and retains his title as chairman of the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President.

In the Senate's televised Watergate hearings, both men testified about alleged misdeeds in the 1972 election campaign but not about their roles in the Vesco case. Federal prosecutors in New York had developed the Vesco case early this year as an outgrowth of the investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission into allegations of a fraud involving a mutual-fund complex.

Vesco interests purchased control of a crumbling complex, the Geneva-based Investors Overseas Service, in early 1971 and were later accused by the SEC of "the wholesale looting" for \$224 million in securities and cash from the company.

Mr. Vesco, 37, was indicted with Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans for allegedly obtaining their assistance to obstruct the fraud investigation, but he died before his indictment and has thwarted efforts to extradite him from Costa Rica.

The remaining defendant in the case, Harry L. Sears, is a 53-year-old lawyer, Republican politician and Vesco associate. His case was severed from the other defendants with the consent of the prosecution and he is scheduled to go to trial after Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans, but he could testify against them if his lawyer comes to terms with the prosecutors.

Dean Also Named

Besides the defendants, the prosecution has named John W. Dean 3d, the former White House counsel, as a co-conspirator along with Laurence B. Richardson Jr. and Howard P. Cerny, two Vesco associates.

The indictment alleges that Mr. Richardson accompanied Mr. Sears to deliver the \$200,000 cash contribution to Mr. Stans on April 10, 1972, and that Mr. Mitchell arranged for Mr. Sears to meet a few hours later with top SEC officials to discuss the SEC investigation. One of the officials was William J. Casey, the SEC chairman at the time, who is now under secretary of state for economic affairs.

The other official, G. Bradford Cook, the general counsel and later chairman of the SEC who resigned a few days after the indictment in May, allegedly had deleted all references to the secret Vesco cash contribution from the commission's civil complaint against the financier last year.

The Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President returned the \$200,000 that Vesco contributed in cash as well as \$50,000 that he later contributed by check.

According to the indictment, Mr. Vesco sent a memorandum to F. Donald Nixon, the President's older brother, threatening to disclose the secret campaign contribution unless the SEC dropped its investigation.

His son, Donald Nixon, worked as a personal aide to Mr. Vesco, who hired him shortly after the investigation began.

Edward C. Nixon, the President's younger brother, was mentioned in a 371-page deposition by Mr. Sears as the person who verified that the \$200,000 was to be delivered in cash.

If convicted, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans could face up to five years in prison on each charge, including one count of conspiracy, three counts of obstructing justice and six counts of perjury against each of them.

Plans for Secret B-52 Raids On Cambodia Given to Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—The Pentagon advised Congress today that the White House worked out the basic plan for keeping secret the 14-month bombing campaign in Cambodia in 1969-70, including specific instructions on what to tell newsmen who inquired about raids.

A 32-page report to the Senate Armed Services Committee also listed 245 additional secret B-52 strikes in Cambodia that had not been previously acknowledged. It said a total of 3,875 raids were flown between March 18, 1969, and May 1970.

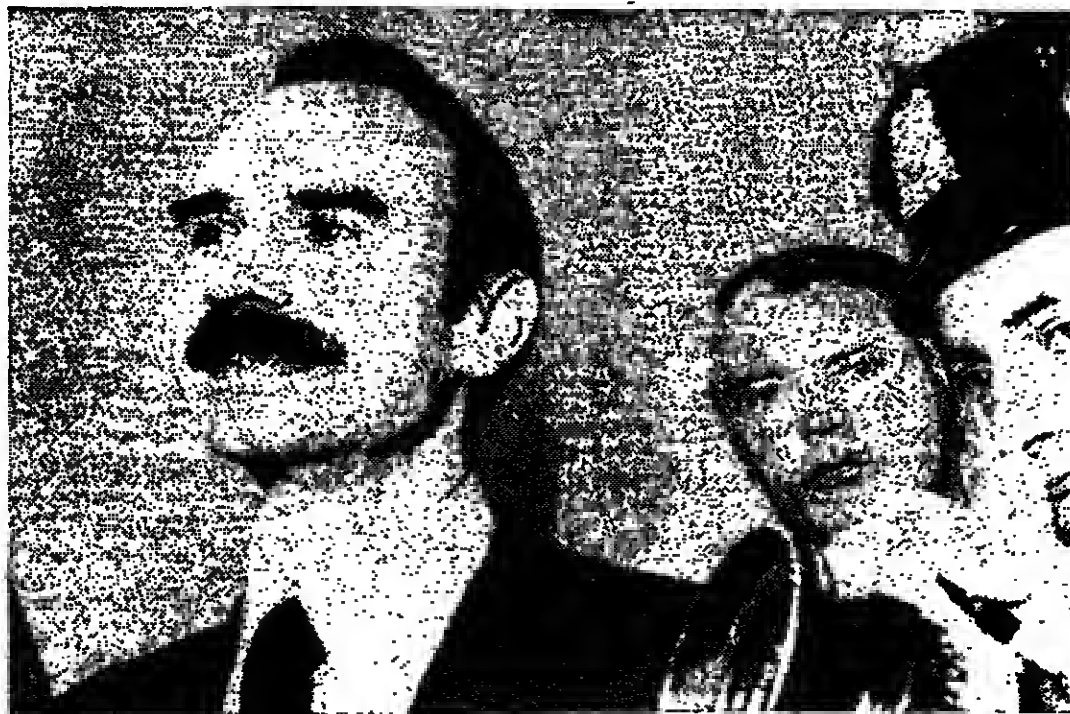
Each of the raids, the report said, received White House approval the day before it was launched. President Nixon in a

Liège Workers Drop Threat to Bomb City

LIÈGE, Belgium, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Workers keeping a bankrupt electrical appliances factory going today withdrew threats to blow up a city quarter because Belgian Premier Edmond Leburton said he is willing to meet them, a workers' spokesman said.

"We withdraw our ultimatum," the unidentified spokesman told newsmen. "We hope the premier will fix an appointment soon."

The workers spoke on behalf of 45 colleagues of the bankrupt Saele factory who sent Telex messages to several ministries and newspapers yesterday threatening to attempt unless the government took up their case.



CLOSEMOUTHED—G. Gordon Liddy leaving July hearing of House subcommittee, a session which led to a House vote yesterday that he be cited for contempt.

Refused to Testify Before Subcommittee

House Votes Contempt Move Against Liddy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP).—The House voted contempt of Congress action today against Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy for his refusal to testify before congressional probes.

The 334-to-11 vote in effect turned the matter over to the U.S. Attorney's Office for prosecution. Conviction carries a maximum one-year jail sentence and a \$1,000 fine. Liddy already is serving a contempt of court sentence because of his refusal to tell what he knows about the Watergate affair.

Liddy, a former member of the

White House "Plumbers" group who was convicted of conspiracy in the hugging of the Democratic headquarters at the Watergate, has refused to tell investigators about his activities.

The House action stemmed from his refusal even to take the swearing-in oath in July before the House Intelligence subcommittee which was probing alleged Central Intelligence Agency connections with Watergate.

Cited 5th Amendment

Liddy's lawyer contended that under the Fifth Amendment's protection against self-incrimina-

tion, Liddy could not be compelled to take the oath.

Liddy faces a maximum sentence of 20 years in prison and a \$40,000 fine for his conviction of conspiracy in the Watergate break-in. He was also indicted last week in Los Angeles for conspiracy and burglary in connection with the break-in of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office.

The House vote mandates the Justice Department to go before a grand jury and seek a contempt-of-Congress indictment.

Voting against the contempt

action were the following congressmen: Ben B. Blackburn, R., Ga.; Philip Burton, D., Calif.; Tim Lee Carter, R., Ky.; John J. Duncan, R., Tenn.; Jack Edwards, R., Ala.; John J. Flynt Jr., D., Ga.; James P. Johnson, R., Colo.; Earl P. Landgrebe, R., Ind.; James H. Quillen, R., Tenn.; Sam Steiger, R., Ark.; and Steven D. Symms, R., Idaho.

An aide to Rep. Symms said: "The congressman didn't think it was any of the business of the Congress, and they had more important things to do than to censure Liddy. If they censure him, they'd perhaps like to censure many others—all time-consuming and about as productive."

Rep. Jim Quillen commented: "The matter is entirely in the hands of the court. The man is in prison and any rebuke by the Congress, in my opinion, would not be effective. The matter should be left up to the courts where it will ultimately wind up anyway."

Kissinger Role Questioned

Senate Unit Gets Only Part Of FBI Report on Wiretaps

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson today ordered the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a summary of an FBI report on national security wiretaps, rather than the report itself.

The committee put off a decision on whether to pursue the material, requested as part of its consideration of the nomination of Henry A. Kissinger to be secretary of state.

The committee wanted information on Mr. Kissinger's role in approving the wiretapping of some of his own National Security Affairs staff members. Mr. Richardson gave the committee only a three-page summary of the report.

The wiretaps reportedly were carried out on 13 government officials and four newsmen, including Kissinger staff members, and were undertaken to detect the source of leaks to the press early in 1969.

Mr. Richardson told newsmen that the complete FBI report was determined by the Justice Department to be irrelevant to the qualifications of Mr. Kissinger to join the cabinet.

No Names Disclosed

He said the summary did not name any of the individuals whose telephone conversations were recorded by the FBI.

At the White House, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said that President Nixon was not personally involved in the decision not to turn over the report. But he said he could not rule out the possibility that the Justice Department had dis-

cussed the issue with White House lawyers.

The memorandum submitted by Mr. Richardson explained Mr. Kissinger's connection with the wiretaps as follows:

"As best as can be determined from the FBI records, Mr. Kissinger's role included expressing concern over leaks of sensitive material and, when this concern was coupled with that of the President and transmitted to the director of the FBI, it led to efforts to stem the leaks, which efforts included some wiretaps of government employees and newsmen."

"His role further involved the supplying to the FBI of names of individuals in the government who had access to sensitive information and occasional review of information generated by the program (of wiretaps) to determine its usefulness. Any further elaboration of his role would have to come from Mr. Kissinger himself."

Attitude of Congress

When the committee resumed its public session, Mr. Kissinger was questioned closely about his attitude toward the relationship between the Congress and the administration on foreign policy.

In answer to several questions by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., on American intentions in Southeast Asia, the secretary-designate said the administration is committed to the economic aid of South Vietnam but other than that will operate only on the basis of "our own interest in Indochina."

Mr. Kissinger also pledged that any treaties or agreements that could involve the United States in a war should be the subject of full consultation with congressional leaders.

Sen. Fulbright designated two committee members to seek information from the Justice Department. Sen. John Sparkman, D., Ala., and Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., will seek a meeting with Mr. Richardson to obtain information on Mr. Kissinger's role "respecting his initiative or concurrence in wiretap surveillance."

CIA Operations

Later, Mr. Kissinger told the Senate panel of his role as chairman of a White House committee that approved covert intelligence operations by the CIA.

He stated that all directives to the CIA came through his office and were normally signed by him. The senators did not ask what specific actions he had approved in the past and Mr. Kissinger said he could give no details in public of the so-called "Committee of 40."

Mr. Kissinger resisted pressure from Congress and the scientific community for an American protest against the Soviet Union's crackdown on domestic dissidents. He told the committee that the harassment of physicist Andrei Sakharov and the jailing of other outspoken intellectuals was a Soviet domestic affair and the United States would not allow it to interfere with the current Soviet-American atmosphere of détente.

The daily press releases were ordered to report missions against "enemy activity, base camps and bunker and tunnel complexes 45 kilometers northeast of Tay Ninh city." As measured on the map, that could have been interpreted to be inside South Vietnam, close to the Cambodian border.

Although the report was the most thorough explanation of the secret Cambodian bombing and other secret air and ground activities by U.S. forces in Southeast Asia, it did not include any of the copies of orders specifically requested by members of the Senate committee. There was no explanation for this omission.

"The necessity to minimize the likelihood of public speculation or disclosure was established within the NSC," the report said.

Laird Says U.S. Must Go Beyond Watergate Case

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP).—While House aide Melvin R. Laird said today that the survival of the country depends on moving beyond Watergate to pressing domestic and world issues.

"We're going to have to move beyond Vietnam and beyond Watergate because the issues are so important that this country cannot survive if we do not face up to them adequately and effectively," he told the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Laird addressed the first meeting of the party's national leaders since the Watergate scandal erupted.

Party chairman George Bush said Republicans are winning political contests despite the White House problems. The public is reacting against prolonged airing of Watergate issues, he said.

Ex-Nixon Official Endorses Health Insurance for U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP).—Former U.S. Surgeon General Jesse L. Steinfeld today endorsed the National Health Insurance Bill supported by organized labor.

Dr. Steinfeld, who was appointed to the job in 1969 by President Nixon and resigned in January, criticized the administration for what he called a "Watergate mentality" which he said gave political appointees more power than career professionals in forging federal health policy.

Now director of cancer research at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., Dr. Steinfeld said he supported many provisions of the Kennedy-Griffiths Bill while he served in the administration.

He said that cradle-to-grave health care would cost no more than the present system and would "meet the needs of the American people."

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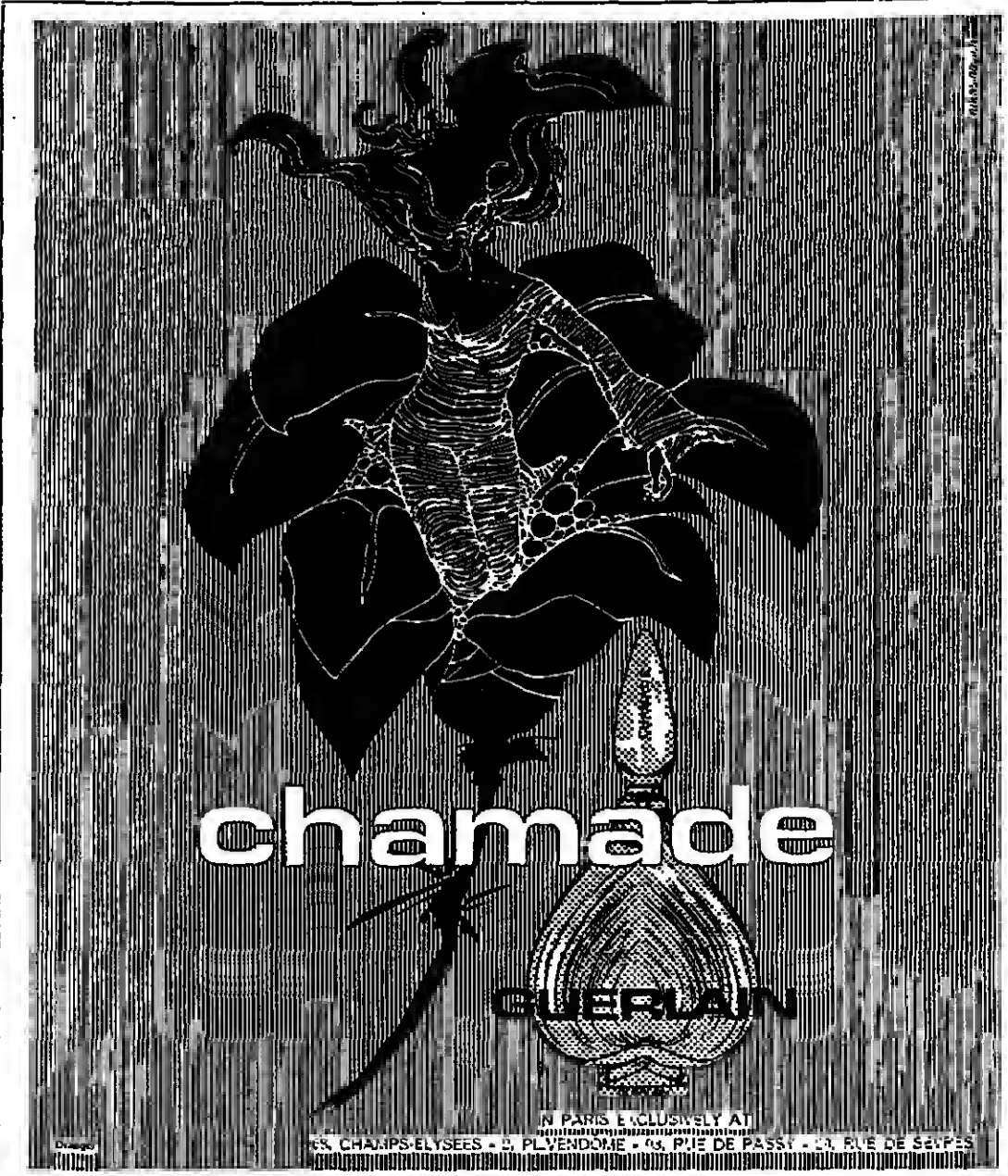
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Obituaries

S. N. Behrman, 80, Broadway Playwright

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT).—S. N. Behrman, 80, a reigning Broadway playwright for almost 40 years, died yesterday, apparently of heart failure, at his apartment on Park Avenue.

Although he had been ill and confined to his apartment for nearly the last four years, Mr. Behrman had continued to write until recent weeks. His last work, a memoir entitled "People in My Life," was published in June, 1972. It was based on a diary he had kept since 1915.

Comedies of Manners

Mr. Behrman's two dozen comedies, starting with "Second Man" in 1927 and concluding with "But for Whom Chances" in 1964, were plays of manners. His principal characters were persons of cultivated intelligence who talked brilliantly and could entertain and instruct without engaging overly much in action.

Mr. Behrman also employed his

gifts as a dialogist and craftsman in Hollywood. There he not only adapted some of his own plays, including "Brief Moment," but also did the screenplays "Queen Christina," "Anna Karenina" and "Two-Faced Woman" for Greta Garbo.

Mr. Behrman's familiarity with good writing and the theater began in boyhood. He was born Samuel Nathaniel Behrman in Worcester, Mass., on June 9, 1893, son of Joseph and Zelda Feligold Behrman. Recapturing his youth in "The Worcester Account," published in 1954, the playwright recalled that his father, a grocer, was a better student of the Talmud than he was a provider.

A knower, or a man of learning, the father insisted that his son acquire book knowledge.

Mr. Behrman attended Clark University for two years, transferring in 1914 to Harvard, where

he studied drama. He took his B.A. degree in 1918.

Mr. Behrman then got a job on The New York Times Book Review. "The editor was a kind man, and after a few months put me in charge of the queries and answers column," he recalled.

"The flood of queries about obscure Middle Western poets began to bore me. I got the bright idea of sending myself inquisitive letters." It turned out, however, that Adolph S. Ochs, the newspaper's proprietor, thought all of Mr. Behrman's fun and fired him.

For several years after, Mr. Behrman lived, as he said, "from hand to typewriter in the clangorous byways of Times Square." He reviewed books, wrote short stories and articles, collaborated on two plays that failed and toiled as a press agent before he became a success.

Enric Madriguera

DANSBURY, Conn., Sept. 10 (AP).—Enric Madriguera, 71, concert pianist and orchestra leader, died Friday at Danbury Hospital. A native of Barcelona, Spain, he came to the United States in 1916. He became a concert violinist and formed his own orchestra, continuing as a composer and leader until the late 1940s.

Mrs. Paul F. King

PARIS, Sept. 10 (NYT).—Mrs. Paul F. King, 49, of Minneapolis, was drowned Friday while swimming at La Tranche-sur-Mer, Yvelde, on the west coast of France. She was the director of nursing at Fairview-Southdale Hospital, Minneapolis, and was on the American Heart Association's board of directors.

Gil Orlovitz

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT).—Gil Orlovitz, 55, a writer of stand-up comedy, plays and novels, died July 10 at Killebrew Hospital. It has been learned



S. N. Behrman at home last year.

Romania Plans to Complete Danube Canal of Stalin Era

BUCHAREST, Sept. 10 (NYT).—The Romanian Communist leadership has decided to resume the digging of a large canal between the Black Sea and the Danube River, a project many Romanians remember with dread.

The canal was begun in 1949, a time of severe repression in Romania and other Communist countries and political prisoners died most of the digging. Thousands died.

Romanians now say that the canal, intended to provide a short cut to and from the Black Sea for Danube shipping, was undertaken at the insistence of Stalin.

At that time, the digging of canals was almost a mystique for the Russians, who considered such waterways part of a vast transformation of nature to man's benefit.

After the investment of many millions of dollars and an unknown number of lives, work on

the Romanian canal was abruptly halted in 1953 shortly after Stalin's death. The explanation at the time was that the huge financial resources could better be used to raise living standards.

Since then, the half-completed canal has been abandoned but not forgotten.

In June, the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist party approved a resumption of work on the waterway.

It is believed that army construction units will play a major role in the completion of the canal, which will extend about 35 or 40 miles between the Danube town of Cernavoda to the Black Sea south of the major port of Constanta.

Hanoi, Cambodia Reds Held Still Fighting

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Sept. 10 (NYT).—Fighting between North Vietnamese troops and Cambodian Communists in southeastern Cambodia is continuing, despite attempts by some senior officials on both sides to stop it, American intelligence sources say.

The conflict, which has been going on in the area near the South Vietnamese border since July, is apparently the result of a serious split among the Cambodian Communists, the U.S. analysts now believe.

It is unclear, the analysts say, what the different factions are among the little known Khmer Rouge insurgents, who have all been armed and trained by the North Vietnamese. But intelligence reports and Cambodian refugees who have fled the fighting indicate that some of the Khmer Rouge have been angered by North Vietnamese control of scarce rice supplies as well as by the Cambodians' traditional hostility toward Vietnamese.

The conflict has become so bitter, a U.S. analyst reported, that the Takeo Province party committee of the Cambodian Communists recently instructed its forces to order all North Vietnamese troops stationed in Takeo to get out of Cambodia. If the North Vietnamese failed to comply, they were to be driven out forcibly, and any Cambodian villagers caught selling food to them were to be executed, according to the analysts.

Orders to Attack

In response, some elements of the North Vietnamese 1st Division, which operates along the border in this area, received direct orders in August to attack Khmer Rouge positions, other intelligence sources indicate.

U.S. officials who have been closely following reports of the fighting between the two allies say that it is still too early to judge how it will affect the regular war in Cambodia. But one

ranking intelligence officer remarked, "It is a sure sign of things to come if the Communists do take over in Phnom Penh. It's not going to be so easy for the North Vietnamese."

In contrast to the bitterness displayed at lower levels, senior North Vietnamese and some of the senior Khmer Rouge leaders have condemned the fighting, U.S. analysts say, but with little result.

The North Vietnamese, in fact, appear to have recognized that there is little they can do for the present, and have issued new orders warning their forces to avoid contact with the Khmer Rouge in order to minimize the amount of trouble, according to the sources.

The North Vietnamese themselves reportedly have sought to

explain the fighting by blaming it on a "minority faction" that has seized control of the Khmer Rouge district and party committees.

U.S. analysts say that North Vietnamese officers, in lectures to Cambodian villagers, have sought to portray this faction as made up of "domestic Communists" who oppose Prince Norodom Sihanouk and who are actually helping the Lon Nol government in Phnom Penh.

The North Vietnamese reportedly portray themselves as being supported by a faction of "loyal Communists" headed by Khieu Samphan, the minister of national defense in Prince Sihanouk's exile government, who is thought to be the most powerful leader among the Cambodian Communists.

Cambodians Bomb University in Provincial Capital Fighting

From Wire Dispatches

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 10.—Cambodian Air Force pilots reduced the eastern side of the Kompong Cham University campus to rubble today in an effort to drive Communist-led Khmer Rouge troops from the area into a nearby swamp, military sources said.

There was no government estimate of progress in clearing the town of insurgents, but helicopters flying reinforcements into the besieged provincial capital returned with refugees today, indicating that battle casualties may have been reduced, the sources said.

Kompong Cham, located on the Mekong River, 50 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, has been under siege for a month and since the weekend government troops and Communist forces have battled in the streets for control of the city.

Government troops also came ashore a mile from the city in an unopposed amphibious landing, the high command said.

Command spokesman Col. Am-Rong said the troops landed from a convoy of 13 vessels that had sailed up the Mekong River from Phnom Penh yesterday. He said the troops were moving into the outskirts of town and so far were encountering little opposition.

Government troops canceled requests for air strikes by the Cambodian Air Force against rebel positions on the northern edges of the city, indicating the Communists either withdrew or were overrun by ground forces, the sources said.

Col. Am-Rong also reported that the insurgents had cut Highway 4, the capital's supply road from the coast, at a point 40 miles southeast of Phnom Penh. The road has been blocked, 15 miles west of Phnom Penh, for more than two weeks.

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A view of the Dachau concentration camp as it has been preserved since World War II.

A City in 'Upper-Bavaria' Tries to Live Down Its Reputation

DACHAU, West Germany, Sept. 10 (AP)—"Our main problem," Mayor Lorenz Reitmeyer lamented, "is that the name Dachau is in the mind of everyone else but the concentration camp."

Dachau is also a city. Nearly three decades after World War II, Dachau's 32,000 residents are still associated with the Nazi concentration camp that perched on the city's outskirts for 13 years.

This explains the residents' ambivalent attitude toward the camp memorial which has attracted 2.6 million visitors since a dedication eight years ago. Twenty percent of the visitors are non-Germans. Last year, 28 visitors included 14 public school classes from the city of Dachau.

Mayor Reitmeyer represents that segment of Dachau opinion that holds that "one should not forget the terrible past but should be reminded of it." On the other extreme are those who would rather see all remnants of the camp obliterated.

In between are those like Kurt Goettler, 25-year-old assistant editor of the daily *Dachauer Nachrichten*. He feels that the three existing chapels—Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish—are memorials enough on the camp site.

Barbed Wire Opposed

Mr. Goettler would prefer to see such things as the old watchtowers and barbed-wire fences torn down because, in his view, they keep alive resentment and "make reconciliation impossible."

From 1933 to 1945, about 285,000 prisoners passed through the camp's main gate, to which was attached the ironic sign, "Work Makes Free." Records show that 31,951 died through executions, mistreatment and disease. An untold number of others were shot without being registered at the camp or died in transit.

In an era of reconciliation, Dachau remains one of the few West German cities that has been unable to find a sister city partner abroad. Intensive efforts in

France have failed solely because of the stain attached to the name Dachau. Mr. Reitmeyer is convinced. Recently, however, Dachau has informally exchanged official delegations with Stoke-on-Trent, England.

'Upper-Bavaria'

When competing abroad, local sports teams sometimes drop "Dachau" from their names and adopt the more innocuous sounding "Upper-Bavaria."

Mr. Reitmeyer says he has had to endure strange looks when he has gone abroad at the head of official delegations.

"One feels almost like a criminal himself although... one bears no more guilt than any other German," the 44-year-old mayor said. "I consider it unjust that Dachau indirectly is burdened by a special guilt although we ourselves suffered a great deal because of what happened here."

The camp site, three miles from the picturesque old town, was picked by the Nazis because of the availability of buildings left

from a World War I munitions factory.

A former inmate, Richard Titz, an old-time Communist, now runs a canteen shop across from Dachau's City Hall.

"Basically," the 62-year-old Mr. Titz said, "the city is not to blame for what happened at the concentration camp... But it is a fact that Dachau enjoyed an economic upswing with the arrival here of the many SS men and their families—not that Dachauers took part in the exploitation, but businessmen thought along the lines, 'We are earning money. The rest we don't want to see.'"

To counter adverse opinion, Mr. Reitmeyer has started a campaign to induce concentration camp visitors also to get to know the city. A sign on the edge of the camp visitors' parking lot suggests:

"Visit Dachau, the 1,200-year-old artistic center with its castle and surrounding park offering a splendid view over the countryside."

Canada Offers Amnesty Plan To Absorb Illegal Immigrants

By William Borders

OTTAWA, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Canada has opened an intensive two-month search for foreigners who are in the country illegally, not to get them out but to welcome them in.

The purpose of the drive, which is being widely publicized here in two dozen languages besides English and French, is to give illegal aliens a last chance to regularize their status—or as one newspaper advertisement puts it, "to make our country your country."

Between now and Oct. 15, the standards by which resident permits are granted—such things as education and possession of needed skills—are being all but ignored for persons who have already been living here since at least last fall.

"What we're really saying is, look, if you're here in Canada, and you're generally getting along

okay, we're going to let you stay, and we're not going to ask how you got here," explained J. E. McKenna, who is running the program.

But as the ads make clear, any illegal alien who does not volunteer before the middle of next month runs "a serious risk of being detected and deported without appeal" after that.

No one knows how many immigrants are here illegally. But informed guesses range up to 100,000 or more. In its first few weeks, the government program has attracted 20,000 of them, including many here for as long as 20 or 30 years.

The proportion of Canadians who are of British descent has gradually declined over the years, and it now stands at 44 percent. The remaining 56 percent of the population of 22 million is about equally divided between those with French ancestry and other parts of the world.

How many American citizens will turn themselves in under the temporary immigration amnesty cannot be guessed, but the program is being widely publicized among the young men who fled here during the Vietnam War to avoid the draft.

Most of these young Americans, who number perhaps 10,000 to 20,000, qualified as legal immigrants but there are some here illegally.

Athens Clears 14 Exiled Greeks

ATHENS, Sept. 10 (AP)—Fourteen prominent Greeks living in exile have been cleared of subversion charges by a special military tribunal. The decision could lead to their return to Greece, the newspaper *Vradyni* reported today.

Among the 14 were former ministers Constantinos Mitsotakis and George Mylonas and former Athens newspaper publishers Mrs. Helen Vlachos and Mr. Panos Kokkas. Mr. Mitsotakis and Mr. Kokkas live in Paris and Mr. Mylonas and Mrs. Vlachos in London.

The return of Mrs. Vlachos appears to be more difficult because she was deprived of her Greek nationality two years ago for her staunch opposition to the regime.

Vradyni said the court's decision will now permit Greeks stripped of their nationality to apply to the Ministry of Interior to have it restored.

Japan Scotch Imports Show Spirited Growth

LONDON, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Japan is now Britain's second biggest customer for Scotch whisky, official statistics showed today. The United States is first.

Scotch shipments to Japan this year are way ahead of last year's corresponding period by 228 percent in volume and 246 percent in value—3.6 million gallons worth £10.9 million. The growth is due to a lowering of the Japanese duty late in 1972, the devaluation of the pound against the yen and extra sales efforts by both exporters and importers, a spokesman for the industry said.

Cholera Declines In Italy, May Be Contained Now

NAPLES, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Health officials reported a drop in the number of new cholera cases today as the outbreak entered its 14th day.

But they were guarded about expressing a judgment on whether the outbreak was under control. In the Adriatic port of Bari, an official said it was feared that such an announcement would make Italians relax their precautions against the disease.

The number of dead stood at 24. There have been 15 deaths in the Naples area, seven in Bari and one near Rome.

However, in Palermo, Sicily, health officials reported that a 46-year-old man held in quarantine as a cholera suspect had died. An autopsy was scheduled to determine the exact cause of death. There has been no confirmed cholera case on Sicily, although hospital patients are under observation.

In Naples, officials said the number of confirmed or suspected cholera patients still hospitalized had dropped by more than a third to 197. In Bari, only one new patient was admitted yesterday for a total of 262.

Bleeding Continues, King's Doctor Says

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 10 (UPI)—King Gustaf VI Adolf, 90, is suffering from continuous internal bleeding and his condition remains "very serious," one of his personal physicians said tonight.

A medical bulletin issued by Dr. Albert Brune said: "The stomach bleeding reported two days ago still continues but the loss of blood has been compensated for."

But he said, "The continuous bleeding naturally constitutes, after three weeks, a very serious symptom."

220 U.S. Newspapers to Carry College Course in Humanities

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 10 (UPI)—Beginning late this month, newspaper readers will be given an opportunity to take a college course, with or without academic credit, under a novel experiment in adult education sponsored by the federal government.

The University of California at San Diego has set up the project and has been given \$95,000 for a first year's operation by the National Endowment for the Humanities, created by Congress in 1965.

Billed somewhat misleadingly as the endowment as "college courses by newspaper," the home study program has enlisted 220 newspapers to introduce the humanities course, entitled "America and the Future of Man," and to encourage readers to undertake more intensive study.

A total of 155 colleges and universities have agreed to accept and direct the work of those seeking undergraduate credit for their off-campus study.

Starting the week of Sept. 30, participating newspapers will begin publishing on a weekly basis a series of 20 lectures, each

of about 1,400 words, in which prominent scholars will discuss different aspects of the subject.

To obtain the full course, the newspaper reader must purchase a \$10 kit of supplementary materials, including 50 additional lectures and articles, a study guide, self-tests and a Monopoly-like game called "The Future."

Contact Sessions

If the student wants college credit for his work, he might enroll with the extension department of a nearby college or university taking part in the project, pay a course fee of \$35 or \$45 and attend two evening "contact sessions" with an instructor. Examinations will be given at midterm and at the conclusion of the 20-week course.

The 20 articles, written by a "faculty" of college professors, will deal with history, psychology, sociology, social ethics and political science—and their relationships to such scientific fields as genetics and biology.

The first newspaper "lecture" will be a general introduction to the course by Dr. Daniel Bell, professor of sociology at Harvard. In the second and third articles, Dr. Carl Degler of Stanford University and Dr. Oscar Handlin of Harvard will survey American history.

The 220 newspapers that will publish the lectures include publications in Puerto Rico, Switzerland, West Germany, the Netherlands and Canada. The International Herald Tribune is not participating in the program.

The 155 colleges and universities range from Crowley's Ridge College in Arkansas to Yale, Fordham and Syracuse.

The newspaper reader, after purchasing the \$10 study kit, may enroll for credit with one of the institutions at any time up to midpoint of the 20 weekly articles.

Rubber Heart Kept U.S. Calf Alive 26 Days

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 10 (UPI)—A calf that lived more than 26 days with a silicone rubber heart has died at the University Medical Center here, a spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the 300-pound calf died late yesterday. He said the former record for survival with a mechanical heart was 18 days.

Pompidou Leaves On Trip to China

PARIS, Sept. 10 (AP)—President Georges Pompidou left here by air today for Peking, the first West European head of state to make an official visit to Communist China.

Mr. Pompidou's visit will extend through next Monday. Plans are still not fully announced but he is expected to meet Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai.

Mrs. Pompidou was staying home because her doctors advised her not to undertake air travel. In Moscow, France was warned in the press not to let its relations with China "be aimed at any third country." The carrier's statement on the Pompidou trip by Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist party, who accused China of being against détente and disarmament.

Shark Kills Escapee

HONG KONG, Sept. 10 (AP)—Tsang Kai-shing, 20, escapee from China, was killed by a shark while swimming to Hong Kong in his flight yesterday, police reported. He was the second refugee known to have been killed by a shark this year.

No Bones Broken By Princess Anne In Fall in Russia

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Sept. 10 (AP)—A doctor X-rayed Princess Anne's sore shoulder today and it was learned that she suffered no broken bones in a heavy fall turning the European equestrian championships in Kiev, Russia.

The 23-year-old daughter of Queen Elizabeth II drove straight to an infirmary here after returning from the Soviet Union with her father, Prince Philip.

The princess, due to marry Capt. Mark Phillips in November, was thought to have broken her collarbone in the fall that ruined her chances of retaining European champion in three-day horse trials.

But a Buckingham Palace spokesman announced: "The X-ray examination showed that no bones had been broken."

Princess Anne, who was limping slightly and wearing a silk scarf sling on her right arm, later drove to Balmoral Castle.

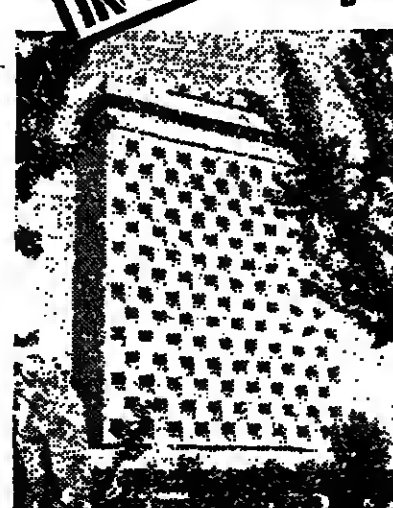
Russia Assails Senate Over Radio Financing

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Communist Party paper *Pravda* has denounced the U.S. Senate for voting additional funds recently for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

Radio Liberty broadcasts primarily to the Soviet Union, with a heavy emphasis on what is not reported in the official press, and Radio Free Europe broadcasts to Eastern Europe.

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Mr. Nixon's program would emphasize the production and use of American oil and the utilization of other energy sources at certain environmental risks. The question, of course, is whether these risks are less dangerous than those of becoming increasingly dependent upon, say, the oil of the Middle East, where the sellers are boosting prices, increasingly local ownership of producing facilities and tacking on a variety of political costs.

This will mean some hard decisions—including the possible use of reserves which the armed forces want to keep for military emergencies—and may result in some costly mistakes. But for the United States to avert its eyes from the consequences of dependency on other lands might entail even harder decisions in the very near future, in terms of financial and political cost, as well as recurrent shortages at the will of governments that have no liking for America.

Unfortunately, the optimism stirred by that earlier overture has now been counteracted by newly announced decisions of the Indian government. These can only be viewed as gratuitous slaps at the United States, calculated to slow the difficult task of

The immediate effect of this shortsighted decision will be to inflict serious damage on a scholarly interchange that has been of great value to both countries. No less serious will be the renewed skepticism many Americans will feel about the sincerity of New Delhi's recent protestations of a desire for improved relations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Behind the major reaction to the cholera outbreak is the happy fact that Italy, like the rest of Europe and North America, is normally free of this terrible disease. Cholera once was a dread killer in these areas. The United States alone suffered 50,000 deaths from cholera in 1866, of which 2,000 took place in New York City. But advances in public health—especially the provision of clean, safe water, milk and food—have now made the disease a rarity here and in other industrialized countries.

A strict emphasis upon cleanliness and sanitation in the preparation and handling of food and drink is essential if cholera is to remain a rarity in the developed countries. The cholera vaccine is useful, but its efficacy is estimated to be only 50 to 60 percent. Fortunately, modern medicine can treat cholera effectively. Through use of such weapons as antibiotics and the administration of saline solutions to combat cholera-caused dehydration, the death rate from cholera can be cut to 1 percent or less.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Among all the European leaders, Mr. Pompidou is the one whose views—especially those he voiced this summer—run the largest chance of catching the attention of Mr. Chou En-lai. The president did not criticize openly the results of the Nixon-Brezhnev "summit" in June, but he refused to sound the joyful chants that the Big Two—above all Mr. Brezhnev—would have liked him to sing regarding their agreement. The Chinese government's chief, who has called the Soviet-American accord on the prevention of a nuclear war a "scrap of paper" and who seems to have cooled off his relations with the United States since Mr. Brezhnev's visit to San Clemente, will not be unhappy about finding a receptive visitor.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

He is fighting back to regain enough popular sympathy, if not support, to leave him some room for political maneuver. Whether or not he succeeds, he now has one advantage over his critics: The longer Watergate and its satellite scandals grind on the less chance there is of keeping indignation about them at white heat. Boredom is the presidential aide Mr. Nixon can really count on.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

September 11, 1898

GENEVA—The Empress of Austria was assassinated this afternoon by an Italian anarchist. Her Majesty left the Hotel Beau Rivage and was walking to the steamer landing, when a man suddenly struck her to the heart with a stiletto. She was first taken on board a steamer and then conveyed on an improvised stretcher to the hotel. The murderer is soon to be tried.

NEW YORK—The meeting of the North and South American giants, Jack Dempsey and Luis Angel Firpo, at the Polo Grounds next Friday evening gives every indication of being another of those "battles of the century," and the advance sale indicates that 80,000 fight fans will look on while science, strength and brawn meet sure brawn.



The Israeli reaction to this situation has taken several directions. In this election year, the ruling Labor party coalition has decided to take a step toward a tougher policy on the crucial question of Israeli presence in the occupied territories. At the same time, the Knesset is voting to improve relations between Arabs and Jews in the same area, as well as between Israel and Jordan. These seemingly contradictory efforts were described by Minister of Transportation Shimon Peres as two prongs of one policy: creating better relations with the Arabs and creating a better strategic position. "The last year has made a big difference in the Arab point of view," he said. "We have everything of peace except a peace treaty."

Others disagree strongly with such a sanguine view, although there seems to be no disagreement on the new security Israel is enjoying. And, as always, the question of the West Bank and Gaza—of what to do with over 200,000 Arabs in the Israeli cease-fire borders of 1967—hangs over the debate.

Although he puts his dream forward with extraordinary eloquence and is quite popular personally, Eliav's position is not strong right now. He admits that the tide is running with Dayan. Most people feel that the next four years will not see any negotiated settlement. The choice, then, is between moving forward—literally—into the West Bank or standing still. And, feeling stronger than ever before and feeling less reliant on the United States, the Israelis have apparently decided to move forward.

Mr. Holbrooke is editor of Foreign Policy magazine. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

NEW YORK—Henry Kissinger will of course be confirmed, and must be, in spite of the fact that the majority of him by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was dominated by Sen. Fulbright, who has taken the position that, actually, there is very little to be preferred as between the United States and the Soviet Union. Both are superpowers that like to strut their stuff, and parade their navies about in the Mediterranean. Mr. Kissinger's view of the world is a little different, even as one might say that the view of American development is different from the view held by Winston Churchill. There is a little difference from the view of Mr. Chamberlain.

doctrine war, the cynical disregard by the Chinese and the Americans of the attempted peace arrangements in Indochina, the estrangement of Japan, the decalcification of German backbone?—Where are we headed? Is there ahead of us an international Watergate to be conducted at some date in the future in the ruins of the old Capitol?

There are other views of Mr. Kissinger's convictions. One must suppose that even if he subscribed to the foreign policy of Gen. Curtis LeMay, he would agree that the best that can be done is the best that can be done under the political circumstances. It is traditionally the legislature, rather than the executive, that is more hawkish, more insistent on a strong defensive force. Congress comes through more and more grudgingly. Perhaps the executive, under more spirited leadership, could have roused Congress as Churchill roused Parliament.

But there is another possibility, and Mr. Kissinger may be the man shrewd enough to recognize it, and that is that this country is far gone in flatulence and will not, for the time being, respond; and that therefore a skillful chess game is better than immobility. His skill is nowhere doubted, and I for one do not doubt the sanity of his intentions.

The interesting public question about Henry Kissinger is raised in a current book review written by Richard Whalen, formerly though very briefly, a speech-writer for Mr. Nixon. Mr. Whalen is the author of the famous book about Joe Kennedy, a conservative intellectual who now pronounces on the foreign policy of Nixon-Kissinger with great passion.

It is his view that the detachment of these men, one a reclusive middle-American, the other a gregarious American manqué, adds up to no grounded idea about what the American people desire in the way of a foreign policy. And that therefore Mr. Kissinger's grandly schematic designs: — pit China against Russia, deal with China for so long as Russia threatens her, help Russia economically in return for mutual disarmament — will collapse. Already there are the obvious weaknesses: the wheat deal was a fiasco, the Russians are MIAWING her weapons, the Chinese are not work on an intercontinental missile.

Moreover, Whalen contends, the weakening of the United States dollar, a subject that so sorely bores Nixon-Kissinger, is a solid index of the reduction in American prestige. When the dollar shone like gold, the respect and admiration of the peoples of the world was heliocentric, and we made our way confidently. With the collapse of the dollar, the ambiguous ending to the In-

For example, governments will tend to tailor safety standards to fit the experience of their own nation's manufacturers. You cannot ban standards; you can provide rules and consultative procedures for managing them among nations.

The need for better rules is evident from the frequent clashes of governments over these trade questions. Trade frictions touch sensitive domestic nerves. And, if the international commitments are ambiguous, governments will always tend to ease the domestic sensitivities and ignore the effects on others. It is an iron law of international trade that all of us tend to export not only our products but also our domestic problems.

The rapid increase in the international mobility of know-how of people and of products is another of the new facts of competitive life. Compared with earlier eras, foreign products can now capture significant shares of domestic markets almost overnight.

In the future, this problem of adjustment to new sources of competition will grow as the poorer nations around the world begin to industrialize success-

Looking at these matters of rules and procedures as well as traditional trade barriers, the United States government has therefore suggested that there be two concurrent objectives of new trade talks: further liberalization of trade and reform of the system.

What this means is big tariff cuts, reduction or harmonization of nontariff barriers and development of new rules.

So far, so good. But the problems of the world economy are not going to be solved by trade negotiations alone. And the United States will not be able to negotiate effectively without a broader strategy which takes into account monetary and investment issues and special problems like energy and food supply.

Circumstances are changing and the traditional trade concerns are rapidly fading in relative im-

When I traveled for the President to Europe, Japan and Canada a few months ago, ministers listened politely to our list of trade problems and objectives. Then they often became excited about the more pressing problem of energy—oil from the Middle East, gas from the Soviet Union, nuclear energy and research, what to do in times of energy shortages.

Even the Japanese minister of trade and industry, who in previous times would have been preoccupied with our proposed trade legislation, now seemed even more interested in what to do about the energy crisis.

And when one travels now, the agricultural question is no longer simply how to liberalize trade but how to guarantee stable food supplies and moderate prices among the potential ups and downs of the world market. This will, in my view, require among other things vastly improved systems of international economic intelligence of both supply and demand factors.

Similarly, the United States government argued hotly in 1971 for dealing with trade and monetary matters together, because the problems overlapped and because actions in one field could offset results achieved in the other. Europeans argued against such a linkage.

Thus, the recent series of exchange-rate adjustments has altered both competitive circumstances and the environment for trade negotiation markedly. Our global trade balance is obviously improving.

The worst imbalance had been in the United States-Japan trade

There has now been a turnaround, and a deficit between \$1.5 billion and \$3 billion is in sight. This we can live with—especially if we want Japan, as we should, to take a major role in multilateral aid to less-developed countries.

Even more than further trade liberalization, I would add parenthetically that our trade balance with Japan will be more affected by how intelligently and aggressively U.S. manufacturers tailor their products and marketing effort to the "super" market that Japan will increasingly become—some say a trillion-dollar economy by 1980.

Mr. Peterson, former secretary of commerce and special representative of the President, is chairman of Lehman Brothers, the investment bankers.

Shultz Says Oil Nations Haven't a Stranglehold

TOKYO, Sept. 10 (AP-DJ).—The oil-producing nations do not have a stranglehold on the United States, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz affirmed today.

Mr. Shultz told Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry, that "it is healthy for the oil-producing countries to realize that they don't have us by the throat—that we have alternatives and will use them."

The secretary's comments were made during a call on Mr. Nakasone, who earlier this year upset Washington policymakers by stating, during a visit to the Middle East, that Japan would never join a consortium of oil-consuming nations.

That position was subsequently softened down by Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who told President Nixon during a recent visit to Washington that Japan would cooperate with the United States.

Mr. Shultz visited Mr. Sakuramachi to explain once again the reasons for the recent U.S. controls on soybean exports. These were effectively eliminated over the weekend in what the Japanese believe was a U.S. negotiating ploy prior to the opening of a new round of international trade talks here Wednesday.

Mr. Shultz is in Japan to head the U.S. delegation to those talks, which take the form of a ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Shultz's "bristles" During the Shultz-Sakuramachi talks, the Japanese minister suggested that Washington was in effect pushing U.S. farm products down Japan's throat to solve the U.S. balance-of-payments problem.

Mr. Shultz reportedly "bristled" at that and produced a set of figures that showed strong growth in Japanese purchases of U.S. agricultural goods dating back over a period of years.

He reminded Mr. Sakuramachi that the United States is making a major effort to meet not only Japan's swelling need for imports of soybeans, food grains and feed grains, but also the needs of many other countries.

In his talk with Mr. Nakasone on the energy problem, Mr. Shultz said that the United States has three courses of action available. An alteration of its world trade policies, a research and development effort, and the better use of domestic resources such as oil and large coal reserves.

Mr. Nakasone mentioned the importance of U.S.-Japan cooperation in the development of Siberian hydrocarbons and in petroleum developments in other areas of the world, and Mr. Shultz agreed.

Peter Flinagan, executive director of President Nixon's Council on International Economic Policy, who also attended the Shultz-Nakasone meeting, said the United States would soon respond to Japan's request for a bilateral expert-level meeting on energy matters.

U.S. officials said this conference might be held as early as late September in Tokyo.

On other matters, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Nakasone agreed that efforts to improve the U.S.-Japan trade imbalance are working successfully. Mr. Shultz noted, however, that the surplus in favor of Japan still "isn't small" and asked for continued Japanese efforts to help achieve equilibrium.

Problem of Carrels In another development today, Mr. Nakasone spoke with Hans Friderichs, the West German Minister of Economics, who is also here for the GATT trade talks.

Mr. Friderichs said later that he had agreed to a suggestion by Mr. Nakasone that in the future, bilateral differences on Japanese export controls will be discussed on an administrative level.

Mr. Nakasone took advantage of Mr. Friderichs's visit to explain that carrels created to control exports of Japanese desktop calculators and other goods are not the result of monopolistic amalgamations of local industrialists.

Rather, Mr. Nakasone said, they are sponsored and regulated by the government in response to complaints made by the German government and by German industry over the disruptive effects of some Japanese exports.

The carrels have come under attack in Germany as possibly being in violation of that country's anti-monopoly regulations. This has caused difficulties for the Japanese government, which was not keen on forming the carrels in the first place.

One Dollar— LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of exchange between the dollar and the pound, Sept. 10, 1973.

Today's Rate: 2.93 p.m. 1.0000
Sept. 10 (A) 2.93 1.0000
Sept. 9 (A) 2.93 1.0000
Sept. 8 (A) 2.93 1.0000
Sept. 7 (A) 2.93 1.0000
Sept. 6 (A) 2.93 1.0000
Sept. 5 (A) 2.93 1.0000
Sept. 4 (A) 2.93 1.0000
Sept. 3 (A) 2.93 1.0000
Sept. 2 (A) 2.93 1.0000
Sept. 1 (A) 2.93 1.0000
Sept. 30 (A) 2.93 1.0000
Sept. 29 (A) 2.93 1.0000
Sept. 28 (A) 2.93 1.0000
Sept. 27 (A) 2.93 1.0000
Sept. 26 (A) 2.93 1.0000
Sept. 25 (A) 2.93 1.0000
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established in Tokyo, Japan.

Amsterdam, September 11, 1973.

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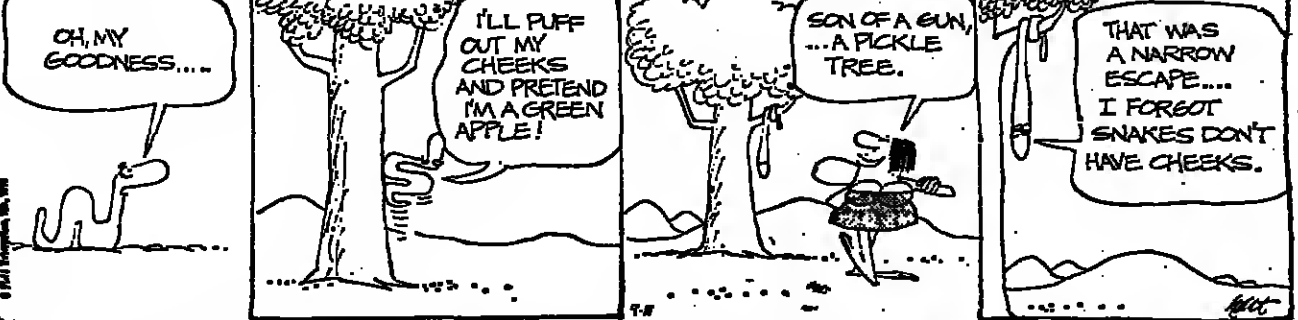
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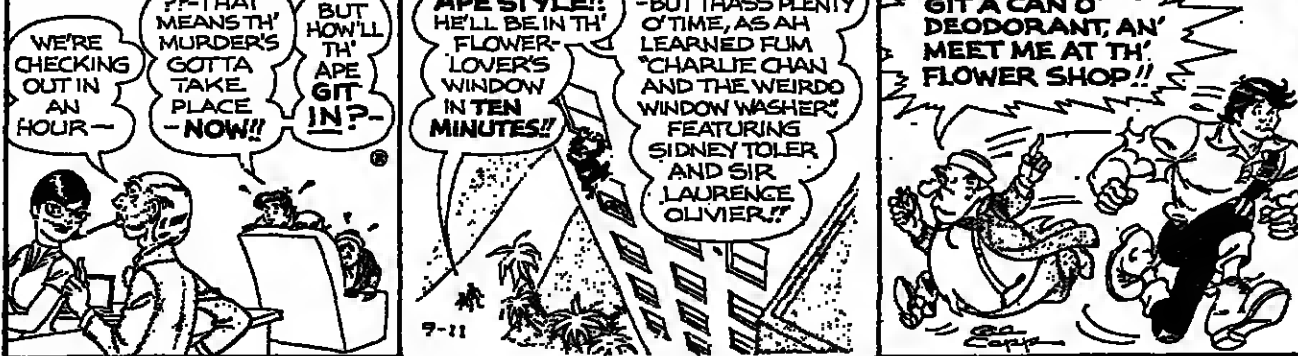
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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Many shaky game contracts become easier to play if the bidding has marked all the missing high-card strength with a particular opponent. In the diagramed deal South took full advantage of the information available to him, and brought off a play technically known as a "partial elimination."

If an opening suit bid is doubled, a jump to two no-trump has no natural meaning. Almost all experts use this to show a fit with the opener and a hand worth a game invitation. An idea first suggested by this writer two decades ago, this action usually shows about 10 high-card points.

In this case North-South had agreed to lower the requirements somewhat for the two no-trump jump, and the result was a shaky game.

The declarer made the first key play by allowing West to win the first trick with the spade king. To win at once with the ace would have given East a "race to win a spade trick later with the jack and disturb South's plans by leading a diamond.

West shifted to his singleton trump, which was safe from his angle. South won in the closed

hand, cashed the spade ace and ruffed a spade. A club was played to the king, and West won with the ace and returned a club. The club queen and a club ruff completed the task of eliminating the black suits in the closed hand and the dummy.

South entered dummy with a trump lead and reached this position:

NORTH (D)
72
KQ105
1064
987

WEST EAST
KQ1098 533
4 832
KQ9 875
AJ63 10352

SOUTH
A64
AJ875
23
23

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
North East South Dbl.
Pass Pass 1 1
2 N.T. Pass 4 1 Pass
Pass Pass
West led the spade king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DECK STARS POOL
AREA PATIO OMAR
DILL OREO SARAH
ANTHONY PENALTY
GRANDVIEW CLAYTON
RAJAN CHASTENED
ARAL GROVE GURU
BARBARA PITMAN
CHARITTY BASALT
RUMOR HARDWARE
ARTIE THANE AMOS
YONIE RANCH DOSS
EMIOS ATISIA TIRAL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers tomorrow

Answers: They don't have to be civil when they do their work—ENGINEERS.

BOOKS

DICKIE'S LIST

By Ann Brsteln. 247 pp. Coward, McCann and Geoghegan. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

SANDRA BAXTER, the heroine of "Dickie's List," is a perfect illustration of what Freud means when he said that, after 30 years of analyzing them, he didn't know what women wanted. Sandra doesn't know what she wants, either, and so she talks nostalgically of the days when "we were all in love... and all summer days were endless... and it all seemed infinite." Because she can't seem to tune into anything, Sandra goes around asking people questions they are not interested in answering, and offering apologies for offenses they haven't noticed.

She is so tiresome that she is always being interrupted in mid-sentence by people breaking in or walking away. "Why must everything have a reason?" she asks with characteristic bumptiousness. "Why are we always talking about achievement and that sort of crap?" "I mean," she persists, "why can't it just be the texture of our lives that counts, the fabric of them?"

Though she has a handsome husband who is both successful and talented as head editor of a quality publishing house, Sandra is in love with Adam, a plump Englishman whose books she can't finish. Much of her time is spent in chasing him or dreaming of him—mourning, for example, their "lovely lost domesticity... imagining their love-making as 'two pink, cleaving spheres of a peach.' Yet when Adam is finally brought to bay in the pine trees outside a cocktail party on the Cape, Sandra pleads with him to "just love me from a distance." So much for texture and fabric.

Sandra's season of discontent has two sources: the corruption she finds in the publishing industry and the fact that her family is Jewish. The first of her complaints is both naive and inaccurate. Any book reviewer is painfully aware that publishers are always bringing out books that no one could expect to show a profit. Also, Sandra and Miss Brsteln too, apparently—assumes that there is something innately philanthropic about publishing, as if it too didn't have to answer to stockholders and meet its overhead. Though one admires a publisher who is willing to gamble on what he believes to be a new talent, one can hardly demand it of him.

As for her Jewish background, Sandra speaks of it as if it were a hereditary disease, something innately painful, like Raymon Quonson's "Ontalaga." "Why did people assume Jews were warm?" she asks, "when they were only beaten?" Certainly her mother and her sister Leah are heated. Leah burns with a hard, gemlike flame of indignation. Her mother's speech is a torch song of all-inclusive accusation. One gets the impression that these two women, having their souls during the Depression and were never able to redeem them. Sandra's visit to her mother in the hospital—during which the older woman receives and responds to an enema—sets some sort of record for filial revision.

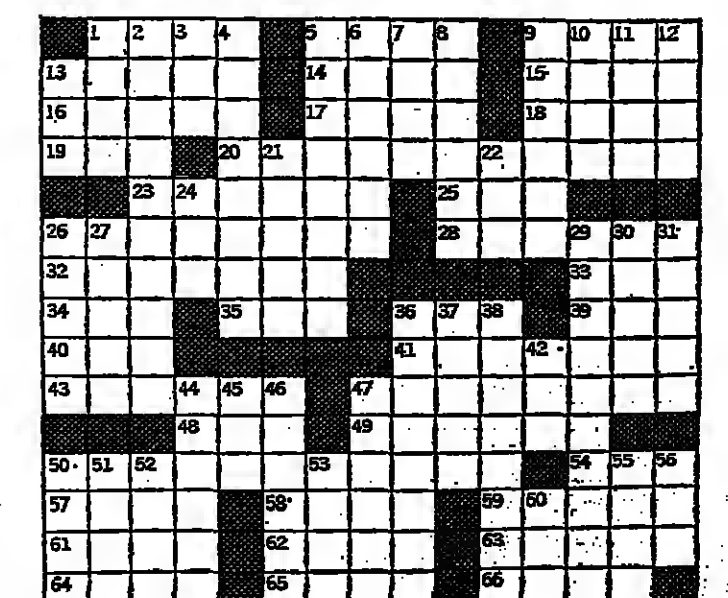
Leah and her husband Morty

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wong

- ACROSS
- 1 Short article
 - 5 Shed, loveless
 - 9 Certain cuts
 - 13 Well done
 - 14 Melody
 - 15 Ben Adhem
 - 16 Vexed
 - 17 Certain writer
 - 18 Sandwich base
 - 19 Invite
 - 20 Concisely
 - 23 Medicinal drink
 - 25 Environment: Prefix
 - 26 More sprightly
 - 28 Stone foundation
 - 32 Winds off
 - 33 Spanish wave
 - 34 Albanian coin
 - 35 Compass direction
 - 36 Resistance unit
 - 39 Vogue
 - 40 Chemical suffix
 - 41 Kind of glass
 - 43 Mail, mail, etc.
 - 47 Garden flowers
 - 48 Biblical officer
 - 49 Badger
 - 50 Remnants
 - 54 Dutch town
 - 57 Fuel
 - 58 Cosmology
 - 59 Lorelei, for one
 - 61 Prefix for graph
 - 62 Harness part
 - 63 U.S. Indians
 - 64 Tall, as a yarn
 - 65 Repute
 - 66 Go to
 - 11 Take it easy
 - 12 Doltish
 - 13 Clothing item
 - 21 Symbols of hardness
 - 22 Astronomy or physics: Abbr.
 - 24 Feminine suffix
 - 26 Verne
 - 27 Concerning
 - 28 Cookout gear
 - 30 Unique
 - 31 Torments
 - 36 Fragrant shrub
 - 37 Hidden supply
 - 38 Swamps
 - 42 Greek island
 - 44 Hark
 - 45 Epoch
 - 46 Cervantes's
 - 47 Panz
 - 50 Heat: Prefix
 - 51 Makes a choice
 - 52 Sagacious
 - 53 Surrealist
 - 55 Pair
 - 56 Realty paper
 - 58 Existing being
 - 60 Wrath



هكذا انزل

A Somber Ali Meets Norton in the 'Battle of Broken Jaw'

By Kenneth Denlinger

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 10 (UPI)—The Muhammad Ali-Norton rematch tonight at the Forum in nearby Inglewood is being called the "battle of broken jaw," although most of the pre-fight concern is with Ali's legs rather than his mouth.

At the weigh-in, the 31-year-old Ali was wearing a somber face, an indication of how grave two straight defeats to Norton would be. The former heavyweight champ weighed 212 pounds, nine under his weight for the March 31 upset, when Norton broke his jaw and won a 12-round split decision.

Norton is 305. Ali was sparring with his smiles and his words, while the 26-year-old Norton was preaching his positive-thinking theme again and again.

"It won't go the distance," Ali said. "But I won't predict what round he'll go." Is Ali in shape, asked someone? "You'll see tomorrow," Ali responded, still smiling.

Is he taking this fight more seriously? Ali nodded and said: "Last time I weighed 225."

"I'm in Condition"

Why was he so subdued? "Because I'm in condition," Ali said. Then he left the stage, being escorted nearly every step by photographers, a scene that caused Norton to remark, "It's worse here than driving those freeways."

Norton arrived for the weigh-in first and was presented an award as the "most positive-thinking

athlete." He insisted he felt "terrific" and that the 5-to-2 odds favoring Ali were out of line.

"I'm very positive I'll be victorious," Norton said. "I'll start thinking about it (the last fight) tonight. I'm gonna win. A knockout? Time will tell."

For Ali, there are more doubts about his once-splendid speed and footwork than about how well his jaw has mended. Ali and his backers insist that the jaw was broken in the second round of the earlier fight in San Diego.

Norton and his admirers claim that the jaw was not damaged until a late round, possibly the 11th, and that it was the constant pounding that led to his victory.

Ali is guaranteed \$750,000 against 35 percent of all income while Norton is guaranteed \$300,000 against 30 percent. Before the first Ali fight, Norton's top payday had been \$8,000.

Norton has won 30 of his 31 fights, 23 by knockouts. The loss was to Jose Luis Garcia on July 2, 1970, and some contend that Norton was hit and counted out after the bell.

Norton said that he became interested in boxing in the Marine Corps and admits it kept him from being shipped to Vietnam.

"I went looking for a volleyball game one day," he said, "and there were some fellows punching a bag instead. I tried it and liked it. I also noticed that they were sending many of my football teammates to Vietnam. They left the boxers alone."

All insists that he is in excellent shape and Angelo Dundee said "This is the shape Ali has ever been in. He's not God, I've never seen him look better. He should win in a breeze."



Muhammad Ali...no predictions.

Beats Nicklaus, Miller

Weiskopf Takes Golf Crown

By Lincoln A. Werden

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 10 (UPI)—"It was very much a personal goal for me to beat Jack Nicklaus," Tom Weiskopf said after he won the World Series of Golf by three strokes yesterday.

Weiskopf's 66 for a 36-hole total of 137, two strokes above the record in this special event, enabled him to beat Nicklaus and Johnny Miller, both of whom finished in a tie for second at 140. The fourth eligible in this competition—limited to winners of golf's four major championships—Tommy Aaron, trailed with a 9-over-par total of 149.

Weiskopf's share of the purse was \$50,000. Nicklaus and Miller each received \$11,250, while Aaron's check was for \$5,000.

Weiskopf interpreted his triumph as an individual victory over Nicklaus, whom he admires and respects as "the greatest player in the world. But I've never played him head-to-head before," said Tom, an alumnae, as is Nicklaus, of Ohio State and a resident of Columbus, Ohio.

Jack's birthplace. "Although this tournament is at stroke play, it was more a match-play type," Weiskopf explained. "Since we were paired together for two days, I really wanted to beat Jack. I've seen him play a helluva lot better, but after we were even after nine holes I was playing Jack and not the course."

As to his incoming 33 for the 66 that tied his back nine record in this tournament at the Firestone Country Club, Weiskopf said, "If I'm not considered the putter of the year I'll be disappointed."

The sub-par golf was in contrast to the disappointing performance Saturday when one of the four players scored below par.

Miller had a 67 3-under-par, Nicklaus 69, while Aaron trailed from his 76 Saturday to a 73. Weiskopf had four of his five birdies on the back nine. At three different holes, Nicklaus hit the cup with putts that glanced off the rim and stayed out.



United Press International

FULL STOP—San Francisco quarterback John Brodie is brought down by Los Angeles tackle Larry Brooks during weekend 49ers-Rams preseason match. Rams won, 38-10.

NFL Redskins Defeat Bears

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI)—The Washington Redskins managed to overcome the rump, stomping Chicago Bears last night at rather handily, although there was at least one tense moment.

The Redskins prevailed, 17-3, for their fifth straight exhibition victory, mainly because their defense—and, as usual, the special teams—were wonderfully effective.

Bill Kilmer passed 25 yards to Roy Jefferson for a first-quarter touchdown. Bob Ebert ran 15 yards with a punt blocked by rookie Mike Hancock for a second-quarter score and Mike Brager hit a 17-yard field goal early in the fourth quarter to provide the points.

Kilmer provided the drama. Early in the second quarter, the quarterback was clobbered after a short scramble by Bear defensive linemen Wally Chambers, a 6-foot-6, 250-pound rookie, and Jim Osborne, 6-3, 250. Kilmer had to be helped off the field.

But Kilmer apparently was only shaken up, as he demonstrated by returning to action on the Redskins' first series of the second half.

Colts 17, Broncos 10

At Denver, Lydell Mitchell swept the left side for a three-yard touchdown with 41 seconds left to give Baltimore a 17-10 triumph over the Broncos.

Denver quarterback Charley Johnson tied the score at 10-10 with an eight-yard touchdown pass to Haven Moses early in the fourth quarter. Following Mitchell's score, Johnson almost tied it again, but his 47-yard pass to Moses was dropped in the end zone as time expired.

Baltimore dominated the first half, getting 13 first downs to the Broncos' one and gaining 182 total yards to Denver's 39.

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE		(Second Game)		
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Minnesota 120 100 030-7 12 4	Cleveland 000 020 020-4 11 4	Memphis
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0	Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0	St. Louis
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0	St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0	Taylor
Seattle 000 000 000-0 0 0	Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0	Moore
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0	Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0	Cleveland
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California 220 000 201-5 2 2	Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0	Plumtree
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0	Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0	(7) New
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